The labour productivity has increased from 0.58 tonnes permanshift to 1.63 tonnes permanshift in this period.

Fatality rate has come down from 2.67 fatalities permillion tonnes of coal production in 1974-75 to 0.53 fatalities permillion tonnes in 1994-95.

SCCL

The annual coal production has increased from 6.18 million tonnes in 1974-95 to 25.65 million tonnes in 1994-95.

Labour productivity has increased from 0.65 tonnes permanshift in 1974-75 to 1.08 tonnes permanshift in 1994-95.

Fatality rate has come down from 5.01 fatalities per million tonnes of coal production in 1975 to 0.78 fatalites per-million tonnes in 1995.

(d) and (e) The production of coking coal and superior grades fo non-coking coal by CIL has shown the following increase in the said period:

(in million tonnes)

	1974-75	1994-95
Coking coal (Steel and Washery)	17.25	23.47
Other coking coal	2.07	14.00
Superior grade of non coking coal	37.79	66.75

(f) Does not arise.

Composition of Indian Exports

1020. MD. SALIM:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the item-wise composition of Indian exports during the last three years;

(b) the item-wise import content of Indian exports in percentage terms during the last three years; and

(c) the assessment on the possible impact of the depreciation of rupee *vis-a-vis* US$ on the competitiveness of Indian exports and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Our exports are diversified and comprise products of agricultural origin, ores, & minerals and manufactured goods. Items of agricultural origin include tea, coffee, coreals tobacco, spices, marine products, raw cotton etc. Ores & minerals cover iron ore, processed minerals and other ores & minerals. Manufactured products which account for a little more than 3/4th of our exports comprise products such as leather & manufactures, leather footwear, gems & jewellery, drugs, pharmaceuticals & fine chemicals, manufactures of metals, machinery and instruments, transport equipment, electronics goods, cotton yarn, fabrics, madeupe etc., readymade garments and handicrafts. While agricultural products have 16-17% share in exports, ores & minerals account from about 3% of exports.

(b) Import content of exports varies from product to product. While the import content is high in case of manufactured goods such as gems & jewellery, it is low for items of agricultural origin. Available date indicate that average import intensity of exports is 38%.

(c) Through depreciation of the rupee value may yield short-term gains to the exporters, a stable exchange rate adjusted only for inflation rate may be more conductive to India's export growth the

Seminar on Elimination of Child Labour

1021. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY:
SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on elimination of child labour was held in New Delhi during the fourth week of January, 1996;

(b) if so, the names of the participants in the seminar; and

(c) the decision arrived at in the Seminar?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) All Indian Trade Union Congress (AITUC) organised a Workshop on elimination of child labour in Delhi from January 22 to 24, 1996.

(b) The participants included trade union activists from organised and unorganised industrial sectors, women activists, teachers, activists from some NGOs engaged in the work of women and child welfare. Those who addressed the participants or presented papers included Deputy Director, ILO, Mrs. Leyla Tegmo Reddy; National Co-ordinator, ILO-IPEC, Mr. M.P. Joseph; Director, V.V. Giri National Labour Institute, Mr. A.P. Verma; Co-ordinator, National Resource Centre on Child Labour, Dr. Mahabir Jain; Former Chief Justice, Delhi High Court, Justice Rajinder Sachar; Secretary, Dr. Baliga Memorial Trust, Mrs. Ranjana Ray; General Secretary, AITUC, A.B. Bardhan; Mrs. Vimal Randive and Sh. P.K. Ganguly from CITU and other office bearers of AITUC.

(c) The main decision, *inter-alia*, include:

(i) Organising 11 State level and 11 industrial level workshops, 80 union level workshops, hundreds of local area programmes and running of 25 model literacy schools for working children to be later on put into formal schooling.

(ii) The ultimate goal should be total abolition of child labour as deprivation of children from school, play, creativity and normal childhood is hazardous for them. Hence the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) act, 1986 should be amended to prohibit child labour altogether.

(iii) Government should be the guardian of the orphans and the State must taken responsibility for educating and rehabilitating such children. The Government should make provisions for free and compulsory education, fooding and clothing for children upto the age of 14 years.

(iv) The need for an integrated approach for the increase in the income level of the parents of child labour.

(v) Income generation programmes for the families of child labour.

(vi) Sensitization of the enforcement machinery.

(vii) Increased media role for sensitizing the public on the issue of child labour.

(viii) Child labour should be made a subject in school curricula.

(ix) Political parties should commit themselves to the abolition of child labour in their manifestos.

Dealing with Dumping Problem

1022. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrial bodies and Chambers of Commerce have urged Government for effectively dealing with the dumping problem;

(b) whether Government have made any anti-dumping investigation and losses caused to the exchequer in terms of anti-dumping duty not being realised; if so, the results of the investigations and the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Indian products, especially textiles, garments and certain other items have to face anti-dumping duty in many countries and Government have failed to impose this barrier on foreign products being constantly dumped in our country; if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.